That the Commissioners of Anne Arabit county, will meet at the Court Hash the City of Annapolis, on Monday the many of January nexts for the purpose of the ting with the inspectors and such other hances as may be necessary for them to transfer of the Board.

BUSHROD W MARBIOTT.

BOARDING & LODGING CIDEON PEARO

DEGS leave to announce, that having in a de the large and commodius Hear, cently occupied by Mrs Robinson, near the restant Episcopal Church, conveniently situate to the State House, he will be prepared to commodate with Boarding and Longing durithe ensuing session of the legislature at leasurement of contractive centlemen. wenty gentlemen.

A few Yearly Boarders will also be taken Oct 8.

IN CHANCERY.

ORDERED, That the sale made by J.J. Speed, trustee for the sale of the raile tate of Richard Watkins, as stated in his aport, shall be ratified and confirmed, unit cause to the contrary be shewn before the lite day of February next, provided a copy of his order be inserted three successive weeks in Maryland Gazette, at or before the 11th is January next. The report states that said lar sold for thirty one dollars.

True copy
Test. RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur Cur. Dec. 17.

HOUSES
In Annapolis,
O'E convenient dwelling near the the Gate, in West Street; a House, Les bles. &c. near the Bath, also several Houses and Lots in town; and two Park

the country. Apply to the subscriber, or I J. J SPEED.

The Steam Boat



Commences her regular route on Took next. Leaving Baltimore at 70'clock for Ampolis, Cambridge and Easton; returning. Is ing Easton at 70'clock for Cambridge. Ampolis and Baltimore. On Mondays leave Etimore at 60'clock, returning, leave Chest town at 10'clock the same day, On Soady 12th April. sha militable as Baltimore. 12th April, she will speare Baltimerato clock for Annapolis only, returning be Annapolis at 1 past 2 o'clock; continuing the route throughout the season.

Passage to and from Annapolis, 81.

Boarding House.

(REMOVAL) THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully inform her Friends and the Public in grant that she has removed from the house she in ly occupied, near the Protestant Church's the well known stand in FRANCIS STRU formerly occupied by Capt Thomas, and its by Mr. Joseph Daley and Mrs. Asia fea brill, which is now undergoing, repairs a will be made a comfortable and agreed place of residence for Members of the Legitarity of the contract of the Legitarity of

Having a good STABLE, well supplied with Having a good STABLE, well supplied with CARRIAGE HOUSE, and PUMP of go. Water in the yard, gentlemen may rely having their Horses well taken care of by

good Ostler
Her TABLE will always be supplied the best the Markets afford -Charges rate, and no exertions wanting to sender meral satisfaction to all who may farer with their national

with their patronage.

Boarders will be taken by the Yest Re or Day, on moderate terms Annapolis, Oct. 15.

PRINTING NEATLY EXECUTED AT TEN QFFICE. 1. 55,2340 (

Assert tours house

VOL. LXXXIV.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1829.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN.

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REPORT ON FINANCES.

In obedience to the directions of the "Act supplementary to the Act to establish the Treasury Department," the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following report:

1. Of the Public Revenue and Expenditures. The receipts into the Trea-sary, from all sources of revenue, during the year 1827,

22,966,363 96 The expenditures for the same year, including the public debt, were 22,656,764 04

The balance in the Treasury, on the 1st of January, 1828 6,668,286 10

The receipts from all sources during the year 1828, were 24,789,463 61 23,205,523 64 Lands (state-

ment D) 1, Dividends on Bank 1,018,308 75 Incidental Reecipts (E) 110,631 22

Making an aggregate of The expenditures for the year 1828, were (F) 31,457,749 71 25,485,313 90

Civil Diplomatic, & 3,676,052 64 Miscellaneous Military service, including fortifications. ordnance. Indian affairs, pensions, and arming the militia 5,719,956 06

Naval service, inimprovement of the Navy 3,925,867 13 Public debt 12,163,438 07

Leaving a balance in the Treasury, on the 1st of Jan'y. 1829, 5,972,435 81 The receipts into the Treasury,

during the three first quarters present year, are estimated to have amounted to 19,437,230 98 Viz.

Customs 17,770,744 59 972,059 33 490,000 00 Lands (G) Bank dividends 972,059 33
Bank dividends 990,000 00
Miscellaneous (H) 204,427 06
The receipts for the 4th quarter are estimated at 5,165,000 00

Making the total estimated re-ceipfs of the year. And, with the balance on the .24,602,230 98 Afri, with the balance on the list of January, 1829, forming in the registro of the three of three of the three of three of three of the three of the three of th

fret quarters de lie present year, have amounted, by estimate, b (1) Viz. 18,919,114 05

Civil, diplomatic, a miscellaneous 2,482,415 50 Military service, including fortifications, ordinance, indian affairs, pensons, arming the smilitia, and intermediate and interm

mi improvements 5,153,256 44
Farst service, inthorness the gradudi improvement of 54
fac Meyr, 2,565,979 24
The Arstanditures 8,715,462 87 The expenditures for the 4th quarter package, 4,689, 349 93 account of the public debt. 53.

of the public debt, 17,245,481 05 Making the total estimated ex-

of the U, States 7,000,000

Grag in the Treasury, our the
last Thinary, 1830, an estilated balance of 4,410,071 69

Of this balance, which includes the funds
there reported by this department as not
active there have been reserved, under the
states of the Sinking Fund, as here
at \$11,500,000, the treatment has been held to
next disting appropriations, it is estimated
a fact retently furnished by the proper departments:

In That there will be required to complets the service of the year 1839, and of pre-

vious years, 82, 457, 173 18; which sum will be expended in the year 1850.

2 and That the sum of 8862, 257 84, will not be required for the service of those years, and may therefore be applied, without being re-appropriated, in aid of the year 1830, as will be more fully stated when the estimates of the surrogarie trous for the resonance of the surrogarie trous for the payment of principal control to the payment of principal co will be more fully stated when the estimates of the appropriations for that year are presented Sd. That the sum of \$115,962 03 will be carried to the surplus fund, at the close of the present year, either because the objects for which it was appropriated are completed, or because those moneys will not be required for, or will no longer be applicable to them.

II. Of the Public Debt:

The total amount of the public debt of the U. S. was, on the

debt of the U. S. was, on the 1st'of January, 1829 58,406,418 05

Viz. Funded debt 58,362,135 78 Consisting of Six per ct. stocks 16,279,822 02 Five per ct stocks including \$7,000-000 subscribed to the bank of the United States 12,792,000 20 Four and a half per cent stocks 15,994,064 11 Three pretstock 13,296,249 45

Unfunded debt 44,282 27 Consisting of Registered debt, being claims regis-tered prior to the year 1798, for services and supplies during the revolutionary war
Treasury notes,
outstanding
Mississippi stock,
outstanding 28,965 91 9,261 27 6,055 09 The payments made and to be made,

on account of the public debt, for the year 1829, amount 12,405,005 80 Of this sum, there will have been paid 2,563,994 25

And on account of principal 9,841,011 53 Leaving the total unlike to January, 1830 Viz Leaving the total debt, on the 48,565,406 50

Funded debt. as per statement K 48,522,869 93 Unfunded debt, as per statement L 42,536 57

per statement L 42,536 57

Of the sum applied to the payment of the public debt, in the year 1829, \$10,049,630-50 have accrued under the second section of the Sinking Fund Act of 1817; which completes the whole amount of that appropriation up to the 1st of January 1830; and 82,355. up to the 1st of January 1830; and \$2,355,-375 30 have been derived under the 4th sec-tion of the act, from the surplus moneis in the

Treasury.

The payments of the present year being applied exclusively to the redemption of the six per cent stocks, there will remain the following stocks redeemable according to the respec-

ing stocks reucestive contracts:
In 1830, six per
6,440,556 17 Four and a half per cts. 1,539,336 16 On the 1st of January 1831, and subject to the last

payment of 1830 18,901 59 Total redeemable in 1830 8,017,695 51 In 1831, (viz. on the 1st Jan. 1832) five per cts 1,018,900 72 Four and a half

5,000,000 per cts. Total redeemable in 1831 In 1832, four and 6,018,900 72

5,000,000 a half per cts. On the 1st of Jan. 1833, four and a half per cents. 2,227,363 97

Total redeemable in 1832 7,227,363 97 In 1833, (viz. on the 1st. Jan. 1834) four and a half per cents. 2,227,363 98
In 1834, (viz. on the 1st. Jan. 1895) five per cents 4,755,296 30

Making together 2
Redeemable at the pleasure of the Government 2 28,226,620 48 20,296,249 43

Five per ct. subscribed to the hank of the U, States 7,000,000 Three per cts. 13,296,249 45

18,522,869 93 From the above statement it is apparent, that the Sinking Fund, as hereafter estimated at \$11,900,000, for the year 1830, and sub-sequently at an average of \$12,000,000, can only be applied to the reimbursement of those which are my redeemable at pleasure,

ad: 18,017,695/51. -9,969,132 56

payment of prin-cipal 5,018,900.72 Interest, say 1,687,060 b8 In 1837, payment of prin-7,227,363 97

cipal 7,227,303 57 Interest, say 1,186,115 04 In 1833, to the payment of prin-cipal 2,227,366 98 Interest, say 1,085,883 66

In 1834, to the payment of prin-

4,735,296 SQ 985,652 29 Interest, say

The inconvenience to which the Treasury will be exposed by this cause, may be averted by redeeming the stock subscribed to the bank of the United States, and authorising the commissioners of the Sinking Fund to missioners of the Sinking Fund to purchase the three per cents, when in their opinion, the terms on which such purchase can be made, will render it as favourable to the U. State as the payment of other stocks, then redeemable. This stock is now quoted in the market at about 874. An unlimited authority to redeem it, would no doubt someweat enhance the price; but this effect would, in a great de-gree; be counteracted by the option to redeem other stocks. If however, the revenues can, in the opinion of Congress, be more advantareduced or otherwise disposed of, when the other stocks shall be redeemed, the payment of the three per cents may be post-

poned; subject to the operation of a small Sinking Fund, to be applied conditionally, viz. when the stock can be bought at a reasonable price, to be fixed by law. In such case it will be necessary to the full employment of the present Sinking Fund, to give the Commissioners power to purchase the five and four and a half per cents at their market

price.
III. Of the Estimates of the Public Revenue
and Espenditures for the year 1830.
The amount of duties on imposts and tontage, which accrued from the 1st of January to the 30th September, 1829, is estimated at 821,821 500, being 82,621,300, less than that which accrued in the corresponding period of the preceding year. This deficiency has arisen almost entirely in the 1st quarter of the pres-ent year, and was probably caused by the extensive importation which had been made in the early pirt of 1828, in anticipation of the increased duties. In the 2d and 3d quarters of the year however, the importations have so augmented, that accruing duties secured in those quarters are but 849 500 less than those secured in the 2d and 3d quarters of the pre-ceding year. This improvement still con-tinues, and there is reason to believe that the duties accruing in the 4th quarter will nearly equal those of the 4th quarter of just year. It is worthy of remark that the accruing revenue of the three first quarters of the year 1820, though so much below that of 1828, is only 270,200 less than that of the same period of the year 1827.

The debentures issued during the three arst quarters of 1829, were 3,059,060 25, which exceeds the amount issued during the corres-ponding period of the year 1828, by 90, 47570. The amount of depentures outstanding on the 30th of September last, and chargeable upon the revenue of 1830, was \$1,111,156, exceeding by 865,992 the amount chargeable on the same day in 1828 on the revenue of

The value of domestic articles, exported from the United States, for the year ending on the 30th of September last, is estimated at \$55,800,000 being 5,150,331 more than the value of those exported during the same

period, in the preceding year.

The amount of Custom house bonds in suil on the 30th Septemberlast, was 6,391,714,20, being 81,967,435 45 more than on the same in the preceding year. It may be obser-that the great increase of this item, for several years past, has arisen from the heavy failures in the China trade; in which series of bonds falling due from the same houses, commence in one year, and terminate in another.
From a view of all these facts and con-

siderations the receipts for the year 1830 are estimated at 823 840,000 Viz.

Customs 22,000 000 Lands
Bank Dividends 490,000 Incidental receipts, including arrears of internal duties, direct tax, and canal tolls 150,000 To which is to be edded 4. 4.7. the balance estimated to be in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1830 4,410,071 09

Making an aggregate of 28 The expenditures for 1830 are estimated at 23 28,250,071 69 23,755,526 67 Viz: Civil, Diplomatic, & Miscellaneous Military service in-2,473,225 62 cluding fortifications,

ordnance, Indian af-fairs, pension, arm-ing the militar and internal improvements 5,525,18995

Naval service, includ ing the gradual, im-provement of the Navy 5,257,111 -7,705,960 80 Public Debt 11,500,000 5,257,111 10 11,500,000 00

Which will leave an estimated

Which will leave an estimated balance in the Treasury, on the 1st. of January, 1831, of 4,494,548.62

If the foregoing estimate of the revenue and expenditure be correct, the sum at the and expenditure be correct, the sum at the disposal of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, for the year 1830, will be \$11,500,000, and when the increase of population is considered, may probably be safely computed at \$12,000,000 for the four succeeding years. This sum will complete the payment of the whole Public Debt, within the year 1834, without applying to bank shares.

Should it be determined to reduce the revenue so as to correspond with the existing ex-

nne so as to correspond with the existing ex-penditure, it will require the exercise of a wise forecast on the part of the Legislature to avert serious injury. Merchants having by a change in the fiscal system of the govern by a change in the uscal system of the govern-ment, have a just right to expect from it a reasonable notice, corresponding with the magnitude of the change proposed. In ac-cordance with these views, it is respectfully suggested, that, whatever diminution of duties shall be determined upon, it be made to take effect prospectively and gradually.

It will, in such case be proper, at an early period, to select the articles upon which to commence the reduction. As auxiliary to this commence the reduction. As auxiliary to this undertaking the annexed tables M. and N. have been prepared. Table M. exhibits the amount of duties accruing on such articles of importation, as are generally of foreign production. Table N. exhibits the tariff of duties imposed by foreign Governments, on such articles as are produced in, or exported from the United States as far as has been according to the content of the conte the United States, as far as has been ascer-tained at the Treasuy Department.

The precise effect of a reduction of duties on the revenue, can only be ascertained by experience; but, as the imports will be some what increased by the operation, it is not ap prehended that a gradual reduction, commence ing at an early day, would sensibly prolong the total extinguishment of the public debt The various duties devolved on the Treasu-

ry Department, in relation to Custom Houses, and Land Offices have led to the exercise of powers not sufficiently defined by law. These are liable to be enlarged by successive gradations, under special exigencies, without legislative sanction, until the powers of the De-partment to perform indispensable duties are lerived from usage, rather than the statutes. Of this nature, are those exercised in the pay ments for contingent expenses of the Cutter service, repairs of Custom Houses, Wharves, and Warehouses, belonging to the United States, expenses to inspectors employed in special services, in addition to their per diem compensation; in the allowances to persons instructed to investigate transactions of Custom House and Land Offices; to assistant counsel, and for costs in suits and prosecutions; and for various services of less magnitudo. The payments for these objects are u-sually made by Collectors and Receivers of Public Monies, or by drafts on them from the Treasury Department; being considered as incidental to these branches of revenue. It is desirable that such payments should be as speof monies in the Treasury.

The Secretary of the Treasury deems it proper to make known to Congress, that the

duties imposed upon woollen goods, under the act of the 19th May, 1828, have, in pursuance of an instruction from the Treasury Department, dated the 15th of October 1823 een charged upon the value of such goods. been charged upon the value of such goods, without the addition of 20 per centum on the cost of those imported from the Cape of Good Hope, or any place beyond the same, or from beyond Cape Horn; or 10 per centum on those from any other place or country.

The law it is believed, may admit of a different construction; but, as the orders for the importations when the importance and the same the importance and the same the importance.

importations, since the instruction above re-ferred to, were given with a knowledge of its operation, now to add the 20 or the 10 per cent, to the cost of such goods, would proba-bly transfer the whole of them into a class higher than was fairly contemplated by the importer, and increase the duty very prejudi-ciously to his interest, Under these circumstances, and as there may be some doubt as to the intention of the law, it has been deemed proper not to disturb the existing construction, but to submit the matter to the consideraon, but to submit tion of Congress.

subject, somewhat similar in cha-Another subject, somewhat samual in that racter, has been for special reasons, different-ly disposed of. A deduction of five per cent, on the invoices of broad cloths, for measure-ment, has become an established usage of in an instruction assued by the Treasury De-partment, on the 9th September, 1828, but which had been differently, construed by the Custom House Officers at different ports: at some, the deduction having been made from the measurement, and at others from the costs by which different rates of duties were imby which different rates of duties were inposed. It was deemed not only a legal, but
Constitutional obligation, so far as the powers
vested in the Department would admit, to
render the duty mulicipa throughout the United States. In preparing the uncessary regulations for this purpose, it was considered that
the five far cent. deduction was originally in-

fended as it purports to be an measure ment, and not on price.—This bank was also recommended by another and more important considerations, viz. the uniformity of the effect. The alluwance being made for measurement, the interchant pays duty on the number of yards purporting to be imported; but if made on price it is sumstory, except the clothare, thereby transferred from a higher to a lower class, in which case it diminishes the duty by the amount of the difference petween the duties charged on such classes. An instruction was accordingly issued on the 8th of Audutes charged on such classes. An instruc-tion was accordingly issued on the 8th of Au-gust, 1829, directing the allowance of the five per cent. to be made on the measurement on-ly. But this unavoidably deprived a number of importers, whose orders had been pre-ions-ly given, of the expected benefit of, the de-duction, in determining the classes of dutias-ble prices to which their celts beloned analyduction, in determining the classes of duta-ble prices to which their cloths belonged; such cloths are consequently, subjected to a rate-of duty higher than was contemplated when the orders were given. The regulation has, therefore, injuriously affected the interest of these importers, and their case is submitted to the favourable consideration of Congress, who alone can give the upper relief.

who alone can give the proper relief.

The Secretary of the Treasury respectfully invites the attention of Congress to some modification of the existing revenue laws, as well for the convenience of those employed in commerce and navigation, as for the better security of the revenue.

The law in relation to licenses for coasting and fishing vessels, operates unequally and injuriously upon some branches of that business, it requires, upon every charge of structure of the coast and the coast and the coast and the coast are set that the coast are set the coast are set to be coast as the coast are set to be coast ture of the vessel, or of sweetsup, by the transfer of the right of one partner, the taking out of a new license, and the payment of a new date.

new duty.

The bounty allowed on vessels employed The bounty answer on vessels to be un-in the cod fisheries is understood to be un-lawfully obtained by some of those engaged in the mackerel fisheries. It is believed that a bounty on the fish procured or exported, without reference to the origin of the salt, would better promote whatever encouragement may be considered as proper to be given to the fisheries. It is believed that a bounty on the fisheries. It is believed that a bounty on the fisheries, the configuration of the salt, would better promote whatever encouragement may be considered as no per to be given to the fisheries; this could on graduated to any scale, and, being more simple in its form, would be less libile to buse. It is found that the present mode of compensating Custom House officers operates the the mackerel fisheries. It is believed that a

pensating Custom House officers operates the-qually, and not in proportion to the service rendered.—As striking instances of this une-quality, Inspectors, in many places, receive more than double the compensation of t'e C l-lectors who employ them, and, at some pacts, Custom Houses are built, or purchased by the Government, while at others, they are pro-vided at the expense of Collectors.

The fees of office are hable to be variously computed, and are a constant source of one pensating Custom House officers operates the-

computed, and are a constant source of em-parrassment in the transaction of business. These, it is believed, may be generally abolished, and the mode of compensation by salary, beneficially substituted; retaining, however, those on manifests, clearances, entries, and permits, and that class of service which makes it the interest of the officers to reque a strict observance of those acts on the pert of masters of vessels, and shippers, which may be deemed essential to the security of the re-

The commissions now allowed to collectors, on bonds put in suit, might be advantageous-ly divided between them and the District Attorneys The former would thereby be more interested in taking proper security, and contacter have a solutary simulus to the discharge of their duties.

Some additional provisions of law is deemof necessary to compel the surrender of pub-lic books and papers of District Attacners, Marshals, Custom house and Land officers in pursuance of orders from the proper depart-

The labors of the appraisers of imported goods have been greatly increased by the fact in alteration of the several acts imposing duties on imports, passed 19th May, 1828. To service, it is necessary to have warehouses and offices, conveniently adapted for the examination, measuring and repacking of goods; and that the person employed by appraisers should be more immediately under their control. In the port of New York where nearly half the importations into the United States are made, the whole labor of appraising devolves on two officers, who are exclusively responsible for that duty; and yet, all the assistance which can be provided for them is supplied indispected ly; under an implied power.—To avoid, the embarrassment that must arise from sickness, or other necessary absence of one or both of service, it is necessary to have warehouses and ly; under an implied power.—To avoid the embarrassment that must arise from sickness, or other necessary absence of one or both of these officers, an additional appraiser at that port seems indispensible. It is also deemed advisable that the commissioned appraisers at all the ports should be anthorised under proper restrictions, to emply persons to act as assistants, under a regular official responsibility; these being distributed upon the different classes of business, could not fail to increase the power of the appraisers for an efficient and aithful performance of their dutier, and without any material increase of expense.

The present system of staying goods for debeniure, at in security for duties, may, it is believed, by immedially, modified. Goods are now stored under targons circumstances:

It, Teas may, at the option of the impor-